

FRENCH FORCES NOW UNDISPUTED OWNERS OF LOCRE TERRITORY

HUNS MAKE FUTILE EFFORTS AT YSER RIVER TO SMASH BELGIANS—ALONG A 12 MILE FRONT FOE SUSTAINS GREATEST LOSSES OF DRIVE.

ALLIED LINE ADVANCES

British Headquarters in France, April 30, via Ottawa.—The Entente Allied line has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel. The Franco-British forces also have made some progress south of that region.

Today's reports from the Flanders battle front only serve to emphasize the completeness of the victory won by the Anglo-French forces yesterday in withstanding the tremendous assault by which the Germans hoped to break into the Allied hill positions southwest of Ypres and begin cutting their way on toward the channel ports.

The situation seems to have been one of the Entente high command deciding once more to make a stand after having forced the Germans to use up tens of thousands of men in fighting their way desperately forward as far as they have. The decision made, the stand was taken, and the Germans were stopped, as they have been previously on other fields since the great offensive opened on March 21.

The enemy, it is estimated, threw as many as 175,000 men into the attack on this 12 mile front, but despite continued furious assaults, was held everywhere.

During last night the French, in dashing counter blows, drove the Germans from the remainder of the small stretches of ground they had gained in their initial drives of the day.

A most welcome view of the current news from the French front is the announcement that the French on the crucial part of the line at Loere, have not lost any part of their hold on this dominating ground. They now have undisputed possession of Loere itself for the first time in several days and apparently have killed off all the enemy efforts to edge in around that place and force its abandonment.

South of the Somme front the British carried out a local operation last night, further improving their position before Amiens by advancing the line east of Villers Bretonneux.

The long range bombardment of the region of Paris was resumed this morning.

Against the British around Voormezele and the French in the region of Loere the Germans are making their heaviest strokes, but each assault has been thrown back brilliantly. Especially bitter is the fighting in and around the villages of Voormezele and Loere.

From the 12 miles front between Bailleul and Zillebeke the enemy has extended his attacks to the north of Ypres against the Belgians along the Yser. But he is meeting with no more success here than elsewhere in Flanders, the Belgians hurling the Germans from positions they had occupied by counter attacks.

Ypres is yet to be attacked directly from the east, but from the intensity of the enemy assaults south and southwest it is evidently the German desire most to take the hill positions west of Mont Kemmel. To hold these hills would not only menace the entire Allied position in Flanders and eastward toward Dunkirk, but would virtually compel the evacuation of Ypres.

German progress westward from Voormezele would if carried to any depth, outflank the hill positions west of Mont Kemmel, which must be taken separately. The attacks against the French at Loere are an attempt to get between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge and outflank them as was done at Mont Kemmel. Held by the French at Loere, the Germans are essaying frontal attacks against Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge, but these also have been disastrous.

This morning the Allied lines in Flanders were to all intents the same as when the Germans surged forward yesterday. In front of the defending positions gray uniformed men lay in great numbers, representing the awful price paid by the Germans.

At one time yesterday the Germans appear actually to have had some men on the lower slopes of both Mont Rouge and the Scherpenberg after they had succeeded in driving a small wedge into the French lines between these two elevations.

The situation appeared critical, but the French counter attacked determinedly and re-established virtually all the old positions.

The artillery was increasingly busy this morning from Vimy northward.

So far the German capture of Mont Kemmel has done them little good, for the Allied artillery has kept the crest so smothered in shells that it has been impossible for the enemy to occupy it in force.

The correspondents with the British army agree that the enemy yesterday suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat. It was the first phase of the battle in his desperate attempt to capture the hills held by the Allies which endanger his possession of Mount Kemmel. The Germans have probably used 43 divisions from the east of Ypres southward on the line of battle with two more northward and the violence of the gunfire was never greater or more unceasing at any period of the war.

The successful Allied defense made the day the bloodiest yet undergone by the enemy, as attack after attack was smashed by artillery and infantry fire. The Germans had already suffered heavily on Sunday, when their concentration of troops were caught and shattered by gunfire. Their waves yesterday were mowed down and the British wings and French center neither broke nor bent.

The London war office statement follows:

"Successful counter attacks carried out by French troops yesterday afternoon and evening drove the enemy from the remainder of the ground gained by them in the morning in the neighborhood of Loere and captured a number of prisoners. The whole village is in the hands of our allies.

"After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy yesterday the night passed comparatively quiet on the northern battle front.

"We advanced our line slightly during the night east of Villers Bretonneux.

"On the remainder of the British front artillery activity continues on both sides in certain sectors."

EIGHT LOCAL MEN ON LIST OF OFFICERS

Graduates at Training School at Camp Devens Now 2nd Lieutenants.

SIXTEEN IN STATE PASS EXAMINATION

To Be Carried on List of Eligible Officers Until Vacancies Occur.

The Adjutant-General today announced that eight Bridgeport young men out of the 16 who have qualified for promotion as second lieutenants from the Officers' Training school at Camp Devens. The local men are: Allen, Willard L., 522 Wood avenue, Bridgeport, infantry. Burby, Leslie J., 911 Lafayette street, Bridgeport, infantry. Denny, Harry E., 667 Williams street, Bridgeport, infantry. Ganley, John R., 119 Grassy Plain street, Bethel, infantry. Havey, Harold H., Belle Haven, Greenwich, infantry. Hand, Herbert T., Jr., Riverside avenue, Riverside, field artillery. Krog, Carl E., 351 Atlantic street, Stamford, infantry. Landon, Robert W., 1242 Stratford avenue, Bridgeport, infantry. Meyer, Leo J., Kingsbury street, Bridgeport, infantry. Seeley, Frederick S., 63 Brooklawn avenue, Bridgeport, infantry. Van Horn, Fred H., 249 Vine street, Bridgeport, infantry. Schmidt, Louis W., 2 West street, Danbury, field artillery. Mosel, George H., 185 Capital avenue, Bridgeport, infantry. Miller, Calvin G., Stamford avenue, R. F. D. 50, New Canaan, infantry. Warren, Keith F., 105 Park street, New Canaan, infantry. Trowbridge, Gardner, P. O. Box 51, Noroton, infantry. These men will be carried on the list of eligible officers and commissioned as such time as suitable vacancies occur.

HUN PRESS NOW TAKES NOTE OF AMERICAN AID

Geneva, April 29.—German newspapers which last year ridiculed American intervention in the war now have begun gradually to inform the German public concerning the danger of present and future American intervention on the western front. The Zeitung of Cologne says: "We must hurry to obtain a solid victory by arms before the full American forces arrive."

The Austrian newspapers are taking the same course as those in Germany.

CART POTATOES FROM THE FARM IN YOUR AUTOS

Not freight car, necessarily, but motor car. When you drive into the country—you who live in potato sections—bring back a sack or two in your car. Then eat them, many ways, every day, several times a day. Not an idea that will save the country, but it will help save the big food reserve that will soon begin to sprout if it isn't eaten. Let this fact sink in deep: Unless we increase our consumption of potatoes markedly within the next few weeks, says the Department of Agriculture, there will be a loss of much wheat-replacing food. If that happens, farmers may think we don't want so many potatoes and not grow enough this year. Americans ought not to allow that sort of food disaster to occur.

WILSON NAMES FOUR MEN ON FINANCE COMM.

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson today appointed four directors of the new \$500,000,000 war finance corporation, and a new capital issue committee provided for in the war finance corporation act.

Directors of the corporation are: William P. G. Harding of Alabama, Allen B. Forbes of New York, Eugene Meyer, Jr., of New York, Angus W. McLean of North Carolina.

NORWALK WOMAN KILLED IN FALL

New Haven, April 30.—Mrs. Cora B. Abbott, widow, aged 49, of South Norwalk, visiting at the home of Albert E. Bradley, 22 Austin street, fell down stairs during the night and died from a broken neck. It was thought that Mrs. Abbott rose to get a drink of water and through misjudgment of direction in the dark, walked off the top stair.

The people who are doing most to prolong the war are those who think the war is about over.

The Paris war office statement follows:

"The artillery battle was waged with considerable violence north and south of the Ayre, in the sector of Noyon and on the south bank of the Oise. French patrols were active along this front and brought back 15 prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) and in upper Alsace German detachments were repulsed by our fire, leaving prisoners in our hands without obtaining result."

PORTUGAL PLAYS HER PART IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR

Troops From Little Republic Fighting Side by Side With the British.

HOLD A SECTOR ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Aims Are Like Those of United States Viscount De Alte Tells Interviewer.

"How many Americans know that Portugal, fighting side by side with the British, holds one of the most bitterly contested sectors of the Western front? How many of you know that she has flung her fortunes into the scales with the allies on behalf of democracy and international justice?" The Viscount de Alte, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Portugal to this country, asked these questions in the course of an interview with him at the embassy headquarters.

"Our aims are like those of the United States," he continued. "We have nothing whatever to gain in the war and are fighting solely for a principle—for the right of a nation to determine its own affairs without dictation from outside."

"Portugal has nearly 50,000 men in the trenches in France. Her troops hold a section of perhaps 10 miles along the front during the Spanish war."

The little Republic has also nearly 80,000 men fighting in East Africa a campaign of the most arduous kind. Germany is here making her last stand for colonial empire. She has armed the warlike blacks with machine guns and rifles. The German commander has crossed into Portuguese territory, where the joint armies of Great Britain and Portugal are slowly wearing down and destroying his forces. The climate is a deadly one to Europeans and the sight of a returning troop ship, filled with fever-stricken victims of the African swamps is one to fill the heart with pity.

The Republic of southwestern Europe came into the war to meet her treaty obligations. Her parliament announced its readiness to stand loyally by these whenever England should call upon her. The need came when the Allies as a counter stroke to the submarine warfare, asked Portugal lying in her ports. This was done. Twenty per cent of these German ships were turned over to England to allow her carrying trade. Berlin retorted by declaring war upon Portugal.

Already Portugal had shown where her sympathy lay by shipping artillery—a modification of the French seventy-five—to England, whence it was transferred to Flanders for the use of the Belgians.

The population of Portugal is between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000. Seventy-one thousand young men come up each year for military service.

GROCCERS URGED TO STOP WASTE SELLING WAYS

Groccers are urged, in a pamphlet issued by the United States Food Administration, to redouble their efforts in eliminating waste and extravagant methods.

Certain food commodities, and feeding stuffs are mentioned which must be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over invoice cost, without regard to the market value of the goods at the time of sale.

Other admonitions are:

"Do not order or keep on hand more than a thirty days' supply of sugar or flour.

"Do not order or keep on hand more than a sixty days' supply of certain other food commodities.

"Do not sell more than one-eighth barrel of flour to any person at any one time.

"Do not sell sugar 1 more than two to five pound quantities.

"Do not sell more than a sixty days' supply of commodities other than flour or sugar to an customer."

Wheat flour must not be sold unless the customer buys wheat substitutes at the same time, one pound of wheat substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

Combination sales are prohibited except that wheat flour must be sold with wheat flour substitutes.

Washington, April 30.—Sheep will be grazing on the White House lawn today for the first time.

President Wilson purchased today 12 thoroughbred Shropshires to eat the grass now wasted on the big yard of the executive mansion. The sheep were selected by Dr. Grayson, the president's naval, aide and physician, who is quite a stock fancier.

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PRO-HUN PAPER DESCRIBES U. S. WAR ACTIVITIES

Stockholm, April 28.—A lengthy and appreciative article on American war activities by its Paris correspondent is published in the Pro-German Aftonbladet. Special emphasis is laid on the American army organization in France and on the innumerable soldiers to be seen there. The article is a generally interesting picture of the entire situation and speaks of the supplies of provisions being brought over from the United States and the endless warehouses and railroads built.

SEVEN COAL CARS ARE DERAILED

Guilford, April 29.—Much coal was scattered over the tracks of the Shore Line division of the New Haven road near Lee's Island early today by the derailment of seven coal cars in an early morning eastbound freight train. A broken wheel was held responsible, and the point of mishap was close to the switch tower. Trains from New Haven ran to the obstruction and passengers were transferred around it and to trains from the east, which had run up to Lee's Island and likewise made transfer of their passengers.

At the same point in Lee's Island yesterday morning two cars in a freight train were derailed.

Zurich, Switzerland, April 25.—Joseph Schyrenreiter, minister of commerce in the retired cabinet headed by Dr. Wokerele, is to be the new Hungarian premier, according to advices received here today from Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

No pen in the contest was quite able to reach the high mark made by a Connecticut pen of Leghorns last week. Chas. H. Lane's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Southbury, Mass., got within two eggs of it by laying 57 for the week. Albert T. Lensen's White Rocks from North Attleboro, Mass., and George Phillips' Leghorns from Seymour, Conn., tied for second place with 56 eggs each. The Agricultural College pen of "Oregon" from Corvallis, Ore., were in third place with a yield of 54 eggs. Richard Allen's Rhode Island Reds from Pittsfield, Mass., and Deer Brook Poultry Farm's pen of the same breed from Short Falls, N. H. tied for fourth place with 53 eggs each.

The total yield for all pens in the twenty-four week was 4032 eggs, a slight increase over the production for the preceding week and a yield of a little over 58 per cent. Confinement in close quarters the whole winter long, together with forced feeding all the while, begins by spring to have its effect on the birds. The contest now has the run of a yard in which the grass is green and tender. The out doors, the fresh air, and the exercise will of course tend to correct the evils of winter housing and forced feeding. It is especially desirable, not to say essential, that people who are keeping hens in a small way on a small plot of ground should supplement their natural green food by planting in their garden a row or two of Swiss chard and rape. Both these can be harvested all summer long and will supply succulent feed until frost comes in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Jules F. Francis, 915 West Hampton Beach, L. I. Tom J. Adamson, 869 Laurel P. O. Quebec, Can. Rock Rose Farm, 833 Katonah, N. Y.

White Wyandottes

Obed G. Knight, 963 Bridgeton, R. I. East Lynn, Mass. F. W. Harris, 826 Melrose, N. Y.

Rhode Island Reds

Richard Allen, 925 Pittsfield, Mass. Chas. H. Lane, 814 Southbury, Mass. Pinecrest Orchards, 807 Groton, Mass.

White Leghorns

J. O. LeFevre, 858 New Paltz, N. Y. A. P. Robinson, 842 Calverton, N. Y. Braeside Poultry Farm, 822 Stoudsburg, Pa.

Miscellaneous

Ore. Agricultural College (Oregon), 899 Corvallis, Ore. Cook & Porter, (Buff Wyandottes), 877 Easthampton, Mass. H. P. Cloyes, (Buff Wyandottes), 769 East Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD MAN
FIRST OF RANK
TO BE KILLED

Hartford, April 29.—A telegram from Washington announcing the death of Capt. Arthur P. Locke, serving with the American expeditionary forces in France, on April 29, was received by Mrs. Locke at her home here last night. No details were given but it is assumed that he was killed during the severe fighting at Sieheprey on that date. So far as is known he is the first Connecticut officer of that rank to meet death in France. He was a native of Saxton's River, Vt.

Holt Reappointed

Hartford, April 30.—Thomas Holt was reappointed today as dairy and pure food commissioner by Gov. Holcomb for four years from May 1. A few months ago Mr. Holt was appointed to the office to fill a vacancy, caused by the death of Commissioner Stadtmuller.

REPORT DEATH OF BAVARIA'S MAD KING OTTO

Recent dispatches from Europe brought the news that Otto of Bavaria had died. The manner of his death is not known at present, but his taking off ended an incarceration of almost 25 years in a mad-house.

Otto was deposed in November, 1913, from the throne which he had nominally occupied for 27 years. He would have celebrated, in a manner of speaking, his 70th birthday today.

Long before he came to the throne Otto manifested symptoms of the mental derangement which has long afflicted the Bavarian family. In 1870, when he had barely reached his majority, his actions were such as to cause him to be placed under restraint for a time. The greatest alienists in Europe were called in to minister to the stricken youth, and for a time they hoped that his intellect might be saved, but in 1886, when he became king in succession to his brother, who drowned himself, Otto's case was hopeless. From that time on until his death a few months ago he was confined in a palace-prison.

On one occasion he escaped, but was soon found picking flowers in a field. Otto's brother and predecessor, King Ludwig, who died a suicide, was a strange compound of madness and genius. He was a poet of no mean ability, and passionately devoted to music. It was Ludwig who discovered Wagner. Ludwig refused to live in his capital, but spent his time in romantic mountain castles, remote from cities. It was his greatest joy to don golden armor and take long night rides on a milk white steed. When his mind finally failed he was placed under the care of physicians, but he escaped their vigilance and threw himself into the waters of Lake Starnberg. Shortly before that tragedy the insane king had conceived a plot to abduct the present king of Italy, then a youth in his teens, carry him to a mountain retreat in Bavaria and there hold him captive until King Humbert agreed to restore Rome to the Pope. Thousands of otherwise sane men were enlisted with Ludwig in this conspiracy, and it might possibly have been carried out if the king had retained a semblance of reason for a little longer time.

The present ruler of Bavaria is Louis III, whose son, Crown Prince Rupprecht, commands the German army on the Somme front.

Hartford, April 29.—Federal authorities are convinced that Herman Bernauer, a German alien who was a cook in a restaurant in this city, is insane, and have taken steps to remove him to the Connecticut hospital for the insane in Norwich, where he has been committed by Gov. Holcomb on a certificate that Bernauer is insane and a pauper. The man was taken into custody several weeks ago by the federal authorities and sent to the city hospital. There it was thought that he was shamming and he was turned back to the federal officers, who in turn committed him to the custody of an alienist, as the man was believed to be dangerous to be at liberty.

Washington, April 29.—Pellagra may be prevented and, in some cases cured, by a well balanced diet, according to a pamphlet circulated by the United States public health service. It is said that pellagra had become a serious disease in some communities. It is estimated that it caused the death of more than 6,000 persons last year.

The paper, which is published in a current number of the public health reports, says that pellagra is not communicable and that it is caused by an unbalanced diet, consisting mainly of cereals, starches and fats, with but little of the animal flesh foods or should include sufficient quantities of milk, lean meat, beans, peas and green vegetables.

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PELLAGRA CAN BE CURED BY CAREFUL DIET

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13 REPORTED TODAY KILLED IN FIGHTING

Washington, April 29.—The casualty list today contained 74 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 13; died of wounds, 2; died of accident, 22; died of disease, 10; died of other causes, 1; wounded severely, 11; wounded slightly, 23; missing in action, 2.

Capt. Arthur P. Locke was among those killed in action.

Among the slightly wounded were Lieutenants Herbert A. Chase, James J. Flanagan, Robert Hayes, William J. Kievaner, William H. Osborn and John P. Ratajczak.

A second casualty list today contained 82 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 4; died of disease, 3; wounded severely, 14; wounded slightly, 55; missing in action, 1.

The second list contained the names of three officers, Lieut. Norman F. Hood, died of wounds; Lieut. James J. Parsons, wounded severely, and Lieut. Edgar B. Noland, missing in action.

The first list follows: